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ETHIOPIA

PMAC OFFICIAL ASSAILS IMPERIALIST INTERFERENCE

LD062150Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Press conference by Fikre Selassie Wogderes, secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] on 6 Feburary at the National Assembly before a gathering of national and foreign newsmen; answers by Fikre Selassie Wogderes are recorded; questions are read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Question] The ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY asked: What part must imperialist countries play in order not to intensify the conflict in East Africa?

[Answer] The situation in the Horn of Africa would not have reached this dangerous point if imperialists and their followers, the reactionary Arab ruling classes, had not encouraged and assisted with material and moral support the expansionist Somali ruling classes. It is better to ask why imperialists want to aggravate the conflict in East Africa, because that question tells us the nature of imperialism and imperialists.

It is not possible for imperialism to try to restore peace in the Horn of Africa. Imperialists encouraged Siad Barre to invade Ethiopia because they found him to be an instrument to subvert and reverse the Ethiopian revolution. It is not that they did not realize that it was not right to invade one country by violating its borders. If imperialists want peace to be restored in East Africa, they must stop encouraging and supplying weapons to Somalia, and it is necessary for them to tell Somalia to withdraw its forces from Ethiopian territory. They also must tell her to respect the OAU Charter and UN principles and condemn the invasion of Ethiopia.

[Question] The second question was forwarded from Addis Ababa Radio. As Comrade Chairman [Mengistu] disclosed to all the people of Ethiopia and all peace-loving peoples, the shah of Iran and Saudi Arabia have said that they will not simply watch as the Somali border is violated. How did the OAU regard this condition?

[Answer] This is a very good question. Today is the moment when the OAU will show that it is a real OAU. When a conflict is created between OAU members, Africans must find a solution to the conflict within the OAU Charter. Countries of organizations which adopt an anti-Africa stand and interfere cannot give a solution to Africa. The threat made by the shah of Iran and Saudi Arabia are considered as warnings to the whole of Africa. This points to their underestimation of the OAU. The OAU will not simply look at these anti-Africa governments while they try to interfere in Africa.

[Question] The third question was forwarded by the Ethiopian newspaper, AL-ALAM: What steps are being taken on the recent statement by the UN secretary general?

[Answer] The statement by the secretary general, which calls for a halt to war between Ethiopia and Somalia and the start of peace negotiations, has angered and caused concern to the oppressed Ethiopian people.

It is a pity that the secretary general--when he sees and hears that Ethiopia is being invaded, that oppressed people are being massacred by Siad Barre's ill-fated soldiers, when houses and property are burned and the people robbed, when Ethiopia's large towns such as Gode, Jijiga, Kebri Dehar, are invaded, when the fountain of our economy, the railroad, is cut bringing Ethiopia's economy to bankruptch--that we should say to stop the war and start peace negotiations. In the future, we want the secretary general to understand the real face of the Ethiopian revolution, and to take a correct stand.

Further Report

LD062120 [Editorial Report LD] Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic at 1700 GMT on 6 February broadcasts a news report on the press conference given today by Fikre Selassie Wogderes. The news report says that Fikre Selassie "disclosed that the invading Somali forces in the Ogaden are tormented by hunger and thirst, and after being crushed by our revolutionary forces, most of them are fleeing to Somalia. The rest are found to be surrendering."

SOMALIA

ABO FRONT REPORTS DEFEAT OF ETHIOPIANS, RUSSIANS

LD071226Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Abyssinian forces, supported by Russian and Cuban forces, launched an offensive on the bases of the Abo freedom fighters in the Sidamo Region on 23 and 31 January [dates as heard]. A statement issued by the Abo front says that the bases attacked by the Abyssinians and their supporters included (Sheyban), (Sababa), (Daktaware), (Lafogo), [name indistinct] and (Labor) and that the gallant Abo front inflicted a crushing defeat on the enemy.

The Abo liberation front fighters killed 150 enemy soldiers and wounded countless others. They also seized 3,500 guns, both light and heavy, and many other weapons.

According to the same report, which we have received from DANAB, the publication of the Western Somalia and Somali-Abo liberation fronts, similar fighting took place in the town of Goro, in Bale Province, on 1 February between the Abo freedom fighters and the allied enemy forces consisting of Abyssinians, Russians and Cubans. Some 257 enemy soldiers were killed in the fighting, many others were wounded, and a large number of weapons were captured. The front reports that among the seized and destroyed weapons belonging to the Abyssinian forces and their allies was some heavy artillery, including 106 mm pieces. The gallant Abo freedom fighters also report that they have now taken control of the places formerly occupied by the Abyssinian forces near the town of Goro.

MOGADISCIO WITHDRAWS STUDENTS FROM USSR, CUBA

LD071236Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has decided to return back all the Somali students going and (?remaining) in Russia and Cuba.

After the SDR had expelled all the Russian experts from its territory and after the friendly relations existing between the two states had severed, the Kremlin leaders have taken drastic steps full of bitterness and enmity to suppress the sovereignty and national integrity of the Somali people. The Russians spared no effort and left no stone unturned to create plots for the Somali people since the SDR has completely rejected to remain a lackey and submissive to the Kremlin's policies.

With effect from 13 November 1977, the day the Russians were ousted from the SDR territory, they began through their mass media to accuse the SDR Government for baseless things. The Russians, through their radios and magazines, started distorting the true situation prevailing in the Horn of Africa. The Russians have lost their face, as well as dignity, and corrupted diplomacy when they couldn't respect the foreign students in their territory.

The Somali students in Russia, still and up to November numbered 370, were extremely suppressed, while their academic systems were exploited. They were compelled to listen to communist speech long to exhaust their time. [sentence as heard] (?Besides) that, the Russians tried to misinterpret the SDR decision from the Russian ousting as a wrong step, although the Somali students paid no heed to this, since they fully understood that the SDR had done so to safeguard the sovereignty and integrity of the Somali people.

After the Russians had understood the stand of the Somali students and their firm and undiverging support to the decision of their government, they strictly denounced the rights of the Somali students in their country. The Somali students in Russia forwarded their problems with the Russians to the SDR Government, which unhesitatingly took effective steps against this. The SDR Government forwarded protests to the Russians on this issue, but the Kremlin paid no care to it and instead increased their oppression and suppression. The Somali students' activities were totally paralyzed.

The Somali students in Russia accused the Kremlin for a number of reasons that included: first, continuous suppression and degradation; two, visas absolutely forbidden for the Somali students, even if they were on vacation; thirdly, their unity attempted [as heard] and finally their security became penetrable.

After assuring all these things, the SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, ordered that all students in Russia and Cuba be returned back home soonest. The SDR Government had sent copies of its decision to both Russia and Cuba. It was a tit for tat--the Russians stopped supplying food and accommodation to 370 Somali students in their country on 31st of that month.

The Somali ambassador in Moscow immediately shouldered responsibility for the students and made all the necessary arrangements to bring them back home.

The 73 Somali students in Cuba include those who are coming back soon.

In an interview today the director of the Ministry of Higher Education and Culture, Challe Ahmed Omar Osman, declared that the ministry has already planned what to do with these students and added that some will go under training in some friendly countries, while the national university will accommodate the rest.

The Russians, who for long claimed socialism and the adaptation [as heard] of preserving human rights, have today resorted to oppression, colonialism and imperialism. The Russians clearly attempted and prepared themselves for recolonizing the African free states, but for sure Russia will pay for the consequences of their blind policies.

UGANDA

AMIN RECEIVES SOMALI ENVOY, SIAD BARRE MESSAGE

LD062010Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life President Amin has emphasized the need to strengthen trade links between Uganda, Kenya and Somalia. The president, who was receiving the Somali ambassador, Mr Farah, who called on him at State House, Entebbe, after returning to Uganda from leave, also called for peace, cooperation and the exchange of knowledge in the fields of education and technology among all East and Central African countries.

During the meeting, Ambassador Farah delivered to the field marshal a special message from President Siad Barre of Somalia, whose contents were not disclosed. Dr Amin was happy to learn from the ambassador that President Siad Barre is very keen to see trade between Uganda and Somalia strengthened, and that Uganda is free to use both the ports of Mogadiscio and Kismayu for handling our exports and imports.

Dr Amin said Uganda wants to strengthen trade links not only with Somalia but also with Kenya, and hoped that President Siad Barre will contact and inform President Kenyatta of Kenya accordingly. Dr Amin on his part promised to contact the Kenyan leader on the issue and stressed that with closer trade links there is bound to be peace and understanding between the three countries.

Speaking to Ambassador Farah as dean of the diplomatic corps in Uganda, Life President Amin said foreign diplomats in Uganda should not be surprised to see that all the members of the Uganda cabinet do not attend all ceremonies, because now he himself, the vice president and all cabinet ministers are very busy working on different development projects.

He said the government is working hard to develop the country and cabinet ministers are all very busy especially this year which, he said, is going to be a year of rapid development. In this case, if some ministers do not attend a certain function, this should not cause rumors among diplomats. He pointed out that he himself, for example, is very busy and if he cannot attend a ceremony he sends the vice president or a minister to represent him.

Life President Amin told the Somali envoy that he has always urged all senior government officers and, indeed, all the people of Uganda, not to hate each other but to unite and work as a team for the rapid progress of the country. He said he wants (?all this time) to assist each other to solve problems facing them.

The Somali envoy told the president that President Siad Barre was very happy with Dr Amin's New Year message in which he called for love, peace and reconciliation among all nations of the world. The envoy hailed the rapid progress in the country and added that all the shops both in Kampala and up-country are full.

CHAD

NDJAMENA: RELATIONS WITH LIBYA SUSPENDED

PA061851Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 6 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 Feb (AFP)--The Chadian foreign affairs and international cooperation secretary, Galmai Youssoubou, announced here today that Chad has decided to suspend diplomatic relations with Libya in view of "the growing logistic support that country gives to Chadian rebels."

He added that the decision was made on the basis of "evidence of the presence of Libyan armed forces, assisted by foreign elements, in the ongoing violent clashes in the Faya-Largeau region," in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti Prefecture.

According to Youssoubou, "despite the active military support given by Libya to Chadian rebels, his government has increased its contacts with Libyan authorities to find a friendly solution to the problem of occupation of the northern part of Chad (Aouzou) by Libyan troops since 1973."

After noting that his country had sent a complete report to the ad hoc OAU commission entrusted with finding a solution to the conflict, the minister said that Libya's arrogance goes so far as refusing to attend any meeting with representatives of the Chadian Government on the pretext that the latter is involved in terrorism and pressing Libyan diplomats and residents."

However, in Niamey the Niger foreign minister, Moumoni Djermakoye, announced that the meeting scheduled there on Tuesday between the Chadian and Libyan foreign ministers will be held as planned.

The Niger minister said that his Libyan colleague, 'Ali at-Turayki, arrived in Niamey this morning and Chadian Foreign Minister Kamougue was expected to arrive. The Niamey meeting was announced last week by Niger President Seyni Kountche for the purpose of opening direct discussions between Chad and Libya on their border problems.

FROLINAT ATTACKS FADA IN BID FOR CONTROL OF ZONE

PA061300Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1036 GMT 6 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, 6 Feb (AFP)--Chad guerrillas yesterday attacked the community of Fada (northeastern Province of Ennedi), it was revealed here today by reliable sources.

The offensive against Fada, less than 300 km east of the besieged Faya-Largeau, appears to indicate that the National Front for the Liberation of Chad (FROLINAT) is carrying out a joint plan to take over the entire mountain region of the B.E.T. (Borku-Ennedi-Tibesti).

According to the latest reports, the Faya-Largeau outpost (1,700 soldiers) is continuing to resist the attacks from approximately 1,000 guerrillas.

ABDRAMANE THREATENS TO KILL FRENCH HOSTAGE

PA061952Y Paris AFP in English 1850 GMT 6 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Lagos, Feb 6 (AFP)--The western faction of the Chad rebel movement, FROLINAT, today said it would execute a 19-year-old French hostage if the French authorities failed to meet conditions for his release.

In an appeal for unity to two other FROLINAT factions that have condemned the kidnaping, western army leader Aboubakar Mahamat Abdramane said his group was fighting the Chad Government in the same way as them.

The other groups [words indistinct] weekend condemned the kidnappings of Frenchman Christian Masse and a 26-year-old Swiss, Andre-Pierre Kummerling, whose capture was announced last Thursday. The ultimatum for Mr Masse's release expires on Feb. 12.

The unity appeal, in French and transmitted through the AFP bureau here, was addressed to "comrades, so-called fighters of the FROLINAT 1st and 2nd armies."

Mr Abdramane said he was waiting for the International Red Cross to indicate its intentions regarding the hostages over French radio.

A spokesman for the Red Cross in Geneva today said the committee had been contacted by a Chadian rebel envoy but that the fate of hostages had not been mentioned.

They discussed Chadian victims of fighting last year in the north-west of the country, the spokesman said.

The hostages are being held near lake Chad, in the south-west.

Mr Abdramane said the French and Swiss authorities had contacted the Red Cross, but added that he was prepared to negotiate only in the presence of a mediator. The only acceptable countries to provide one were, he said, Libya, Niger and Nigeria.

CONGO

PRESIDENT YHOMBI-OPANGO MAKES NATIONWIDE SPEECH

LD062300 [Editorial Report LD] Brazzaville Domestic Service in French at 1910 GMT on 6 February begins a relay of a nationwide speech by Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the Peoples Republic of the Congo. The speech lasts 45 minutes.

President Yhombi-Opango begins by reminding his audience that he promised in his New Year speech to set up a special revolutionary court to try those implicated in the assassination of President Ngouabi. He says that the assassination itself was the result of imperialist plots to undermine the Congolese revolution, but he calls on the people to stand up, be vigilant, fight imperialism and continue to work for the aims which Ngouabi set for the country. The president notes the trial of those implicated in the assassination is the first trial of its kind, and the proceedings of the trial showed the competence of the Congolese magistrates.

Yhombi-Opango says: "Concerning the punishments pronounced by the exceptional revolutionary court, I must say as clearly as possible, without ambiguity, that the sentences will be executed in their entirety. There will be no clemency for those accused of the plot which ended with the assassination of the head of the revolution. All the same, certain of the accused are inveterate plotters. They reoccur in all the attempts of coup d'etat [word indistinct] directly against the revolution. The Congolese revolutionaries have forgiven them for a long time. They excused all [word indistinct]. This strength of character was considered by reaction to be a weakness. Now there will be no clemency, no pardon. There will only be revolutionary justice."

Yhombi-Opango also notes that reaction cannot be accepted but must be fought against, and reactionary violence must be opposed by revolutionary violence.

After giving an account of the assassination plot and its perpetrators, Yhombi-Opango launches an appeal to the valiant people of the Congo to stand up against reaction. "During this great trial it became apparent, therefore, that the religious phenomenon was beginning to pose serious problems for the society and for the revolution," he notes. He states that there are five principal religions in the country and at the time of the sad events of 1977 messages of condolence sent to him from the religious community came from these five principal religions. "I have therefore immediately put an end to all the religions and sects other than the Catholic religion, the Congolese Evangelical Church, the Salvation Army, the Church of (?Peace) on Earth [word indistinct], the Moslem religion [words indistinct]. The Ministry of the Interior should act promptly for the total application of this decision which in no way changes the principle of liberty of conscience and of thought explicitly recognized in the fundamental texts of the People's Republic of Congo. Religion should not constitute a pretext for muddle, for disorder, for anarchy. The state should attend to public order over the entire national territory." He goes on to say that it is man himself who must realize social reality through his own work in this world.

Yhombi-Opango concludes his speech by appealing again for national revolutionary solidarity and for vigilance among the people and for an iron discipline within the party.

ANGOLA

NETO ADDRESSES FAPLA POLITICAL COMMISSARS SEMINAR

LD061620Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Angolan President Agostinho Neto on 5 February on the occasion of the closing ceremony of the second seminar of FAPLA political commissars--recorded; place not specified]

[Text] Comrade assistants of the armed forces, comrade militants of the MPLA, comrade members of the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]: During the celebrations marking the 17th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle in Angola, we had the chance to see in all the provinces of our country the patriotism of thousands of MPLA militants, the strong cohesiveness existing in our party and the determination to follow the guidelines we have laid down for the future of our country. We had the joy of opening the MPLA headquarters. We also had the joy of witnessing a number of sporting events commemorating 4 February. This will not be the final act. [sentence as heard] Meanwhile, I can say that this second seminar of the armed forces once again shows the importance our people, and particularly our youth enrolled in the armed forces, attach to the practical application of our independence and to the achievement of the political aims we defined when this struggle began and our party was established in 1956.

I wish to thank the comrades for everything they have done in the spirit of heroism, sacrifice and dedication to enable our rich Angola to become truly free, truly independent, and to be a country in which we can live. I cannot exclude the comrades who came from other countries--the socialist countries--to help us build this country on the political, military and economic planes. Our attitude in this regard is often misunderstood. This worthy and perhaps hardly modest attitude of considering ourselves as one of the countries of Africa, one of the peoples of Africa worthy of this independence, worthy of this defense of their independence, and therefore of its [words indistinct] to be able to dispose of its future.

I feel that we should pay our sincerest tribute to the comrades we chose to help us at this moment, when the second FAPLA seminar is ending. [applause] The closing date of this seminar was well chosen, because during these last days we have been living through the results of the First MPLA Congress, which was a congress at which we took decisions important for the life our people and the future of our country, and these decisions must be implemented by us--the youth, the old people, the workers, the peasants and the young people in the armed forces. We must all collaborate to apply in practice and without undue delay everything we resolved at the congress.

One of the things we resolved at the congress was to organize our party rapidly in all sectors of social life. The comrades examined this problem in terms of ways of organizing the party in the armed forces. This needs to be done. The comrades will arrive at correct and praiseworthy conclusions, but it is obvious that as little time as possible must intervene between taking a decision and its implementation. Organizing the party within the armed forces on a priority basis is of paramount importance. The comrades are young people. The comrades belong to the youthful group of our people. And the comrades are people in charge. You are officers; you are sergeants; you are in charge of military units. The comrades must firmly establish the party in each military unit in order to preserve the idea and to enable us to effect the orientation of the armed forces in our country. This path is known to the comrades.

Not only do the FAPLA comrades comprise our country's armed forces, but, as we have recently seen, the police and the people's defense organization also contribute positively to the defense of our country. On the other hand, FAPLA cannot isolate itself from the people, from the group the comrades usually call the civilians--the workers and the peasants. You cannot. They must be integrally linked, completely interlocked in the social force--the ascendant social force--to defend this country's future.

I believe the comrades understand that for now we say that [words indistinct] of the party, nonmilitants of the party, within the armed forces. I believe the comrades understand why we make the distinction. We sometimes find it difficult to criticize ourselves, especially when it is self-criticism which [word indistinct] forces which have a special responsibility within the country.

The comrade political commissars talked about the problem of discipline here. There is a lack of discipline. Why? We are [word indistinct] party members. How can we justify that there is still today a lack of discipline? We can perhaps say that the units do not always understand ideological arguments, political arguments, the material situation, combat conditions, difficulties on the ground, (?or) enemy offensives. Perhaps all this is a problem. But [words indistinct] have the courage to say that some of our officers in charge of military units do not accompany their soldiers to the barracks, where they set foot only occasionally.

We can say with sincerity there is not a single commander, not a single official, who would emerge from his trench leaving his soldiers behind in order to enjoy the better conditions that the cities offer. [Words indistinct] there are no officers who abandon their regions to go to the capital--in this case Luanda--(?here complaining), or, on this pretext), leaving their soldiers on the ground. We can say that, while fighting, everyone has the same living conditions--the soldier and the officer. When there are difficulties in life all have the same manioc, the same tin of tuna fish. I am not going to give another seminar, but just raise some questions.

Well, let us try to be party militants, and those who feel they have the courage to be party militants must assume the responsibility of being a Labor Party militant in Angola, not just (?that of holding) a member's card. He must accept all the living conditions--those which are offered--including the limitations on his daily life. It is necessary for us all to accept the same conditions. There should not be those who, because of their prerogative--and in this case [word indistinct] a prerogative of special class, but of military category--want to be greater than the next person. Each fulfills exactly the same function: there are only differences in responsibility.

I believe our party needs [words indistinct] of militants of this sort--not only those who give themselves physically to the struggle, who give themselves physically or formally, but those who, from an ideological point of view, know how to defend this country, whatever their rank, category or military standing.

We do not envision a good life in the years to come. We shall have to struggle very much, and I do need to repeat to the comrades--they are officers in the armed forces--matters concerning this point. [Words indistinct] we have to prepare ourselves for increasingly difficult times.

We have splendid assistance from the Soviet comrades, the Cuban comrades. We have [words indistinct] all they have in the way of practical and technical knowledge, of which we have taken maximum advantage.

The comrades in the armed forces have to learn discipline as well as technical matters, as well as knowing about military things, as well as resolving the problems of fighting against the enemy. In fact, we have to have real soldiers, not only of the FAPLA but of Angola, in all fields.

I say once again that the comrades are young, and not all are going to remain all their lives in the armed forces. Some are going to prefer another job in their life. They are going to prefer civilian offices, as the comrades say. They are going to prefer to work in some other sector. And what preparation are we making for these youths, the comrades who are here, and for those who are not at this seminar and who are fighting the enemy?

Has anything been done for literacy? A lot has been done. But can we say that we are achieving an educational job, from the technical point of view, good enough to prepare this part of our youth for the tasks of the future? I think not. We should establish more ambitious programs than those which we have now. Can it be that from the point of view of ideological training we are, in fact, preparing our youth to assume their real role within a country heading for socialism? We have some party schools; we have some centers for reading. This has been sufficient. I say it again, I believe that we should be more ambitious, we should (?wish for) more--more urgency, more speed--(?so that we may) assume the idea of socialism, so that we may in fact say: I understand why we are going toward socialism.

(?These are) words which are repeated: socialism, Marxism-Leninism, corrective movement, party. What do they mean for each of us? What does this mean? Do we understand these words in the same way? I believe we do not yet. (?It is) urgently necessary for all of us to understand the same thing from the words that we say. This only happens through education within [words indistinct] and within other sectors of our people.

We, the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party, have been worried about the armed forces. We have been worried because there are facts that reveal that we are not following the same direction--not in general policy but in the details of policy.

When we say organize the party urgently, we ask ourselves: Who is going to do this job? The comrades have decided, and rightly so, that the political commissars should be party members and that only party members can be political commissars. This is correct. It is the party which governs. It is the party which leads all the social classes [words indistinct] all the forces which exist within the Angolan nation.

And from here to the future? Where are the political commissars? Let us charge the comrade political commissar general with presenting us with 50 political commissars who are party members within 1 month. I think that, thus, we shall have at least two party members, political commissars, in each region [words indistinct].

Perhaps I am being very pessimistic before the comrades, but it could not be otherwise. (?When) the comrades end your seminar and when (?they feel) it necessary that we should [word indistinct] people (?gifted) [word indistinct] to carry out a political job and an ideological job. We cannot postpone decisions--to postpone decisions is the worst thing we could do.

We say, we had a beautiful congress, we had a beautiful seminar--and then, there is [word indistinct]. We remained [words indistinct]. Therefore let us, on the basis of the decisions which the comrades made here, decisions which are just--on the basis of the discussions which the comrades had in this room, carry out an urgent job: the formation of party cadres within the armed forces and the formation of party cells within the armed forces.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

TANJUG: MPLA OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESENCE

LD0612562 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1136 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Benguela, Angola, February 6 (PL)--M.P.L.A. [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Secretary Lucio Lara has accused the United States and other capitalist countries of daily aggressions and provocations on the African continent.

The Angolan party official stated that these had brought about internationalist and disinterested assistance of Cuba and other socialist and African countries.

Furthermore, Lucio Lara said that while the U.S. were apparently alarmed by Cuban presence in Africa, there were numerous imperialist pressure and exploitation agents on the continent trying to get hold of its resources.

Lara stated that France alone currently has over 300 thousand men on the African territory as military and technical assistance to neo-colonialist and oppression regimes.

He recalled that Cubans in Africa are there primarily to assist the national reconstruction in the liberated countries.

On the other hand, Lucio referred to the continuous support of the South African Government to the counterrevolutionary Angolan groups which carry on aggression against the Angolan territory.

Lara added that, nevertheless, no force in the world would be able to destroy the determination of the Angolan people to continue the edification of socialism and to lend a helping hand to those who are fighting for their freedom.

BERLIN: PRESIDENT NETO RECEIVES GDR OFFICIAL

LD0617252 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Angolan President Dr Angostinho Neto has received in Luanda Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee. The president paid tribute to the traditional support given by the GDR in his people's struggle for national and social liberation. The further strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR and the other socialist states was of decisive importance for further social progress in Angola and in the warding off of all imperialist attempts at interference.

DETAILS OF ANGOLA PRESS STATUTES RELEASED

PA0517412 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 4 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Luanda, Angola, 4 Feb (AFP)--The statutes of ANGOLA PRESS, which was created 2 years ago, have just been detailed in a decree which establishes that the press agency is a state economic unit with an initial capital of some $760,000.

ANGOLA PRESS, which is directed by Luis Neto, receives information primarily from AFP and REUTER. Details of the organization's statutes were released in a decree promulgated in Luanda and published on Saturday by the JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY: PEACE PROPOSALS DRAW LITTLE RESPONSE

PA061450Y Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 6 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, Feb 6 (AFP)--The Rhodesian Government and national leaders involved in the current internal settlement talks are showing little interest in the latest Anglo-American settlement proposals which they received on Saturday. "The proposals arrived over the weekend and will be studied," a government spokesman said here today.

Two of the nationalist leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the United African National Congress (UANC) and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole of the African National Congress (ANC), have already described them as inconsequential. The new Anglo-American plan was tabled during last week's Malta meeting between British Foreign Secretary David Owen, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, and the co-leaders of the Rhodesian (Zimbabwe) Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

UANC Publicity Secretary David Mukome said: "We cannot pursue two sets of settlement proposals at the same time."

ANC Publicity Secretary Abel Rumano said: "The ANC is negotiating for a one man-one vote settlement with (Premier Ian) Smith and we see no reason to change our plans while we can reach a final conclusion." Both spokesmen said they found the Malta proposals unacceptable.

Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau's Zimbabwe United People's Organisation did not receive the new proposals.

SECURITY FORCES KILL TERRORISTS, COLLABORATORS

LD060940Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] A Combined Operations Headquarters communique reports the murder by terrorists of Mr Thomas Frederick (Kuhn), aged 45 years from the Centenary District. He was married with three children. The murder took place at half-past 2 yesterday on (Charmwood) Farm, where Mr Kuhn was paying black farm labor. Next of kin have been informed. Security forces have killed 12 terrorists and 13 terrorist collaborators. A black woman has been killed in crossfire between security forces and terrorists. Two tribesmen have been murdered by terrorists in other operational areas. Vila Salazar has been subjected to unprovoked rocket, mortar and small arms fire from Mozambique. There were no casualties or damage to property and fire was not returned.

SOUTH AFRICA

RHODESIAN OFFICIAL BRIEFS VORSTER ON SETTLEMENT

LD071214Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The Rhodesian deputy prime minister, Mr David Smith, says, while he is still optimistic that an internal settlement will be achieved, it will take some time. He was speaking in Cape Town after an hour-long discussion on the Rhodesian situation with the South African prime minister, Mr Vorster, and his foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha.

Mr Smith said he had come to Cape Town on holiday and had paid a courtesy call on Mr Vorster. He said Rhodesians had made up their minds about resolving their constitutional problem and as such they had to pursue it. He had briefed Mr Vorster on the present discussions between the Rhodesian prime minister, Mr Smith, and the black leaders in Salisbury.

BOTHA DENIES APOLOGY MADE FOR INFORMATION LEAK

LD071110Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1000 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday denied that an "abject apology" had been made following the attendance of a DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION official at [words indistinct] U.S. Congressional briefing in Washington.

If anyone should apologize [words indistinct] congressmen who had leaked their letter of complaint to the press before it had reached the ambassador in Washington, Mr Donald Sole, Mr Botha said in a statement.

Mr Botha called on newspapers to stop w ging a vendetta against the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION.

They could only harm the country by a vain attempt to drive a wedge between the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION and foreign affairs, he said.

Mr Botha referred to a leading article in a Sunday paper [words indistinct] "an abject apology" to the congressmen for the INFORMATION DEPARTMENT official's attendance at the meeting.

"I deny most strongly that the South African ambassador made by 'abject apology.'"

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS ON ISRAELI MINISTER'S VISIT

LD061758Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1625 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The Israeli finance minister, Mr Simha Ehrlich, says Israel could offer a bridgehead into the European Common Market and the United States for South African businessmen. Speaking in Johannesburg, he pointed out that all industrial goods exported from Israel to the EEC and the United States were totally duty free. A new law to be passed in April in Israel would offer investors far-reaching incentives, especially in producing industrial goods for exports, and the intention was to waive income tax earned on goods exported from Israel.

Mr Ehrlich and a high-ranking delegation are in South Africa for talks on economic matters.

ZAMBIA

NKOMO: PATRIOTIC FRONT ACCEPTS UN SUPERVISION

PA061620Y Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 6 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, Feb 6 (AFP)--Rhodesian guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo today said the Patriotic Front he co-leads had accepted the principle of general elections supervised by the United Nations or another neutral organisation.

He denied press reports in Britain and elsewhere that the Patriotic Front he heads with Robert Mugabe wanted to supervise the elections.

Mr Nkomo told journalists here that further negotiations would be needed with the British Government to work out details.

Mr Nkomo took part in inclusive talks in Malta last week with British and American officials. These centered on Anglo-American proposals for a transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia, including supervised general elections and the presence of a force to maintain order.

Mr Nkomo said that the talks were "serious, frank and useful."

Under the Anglo-American plan, executive power in Rhodesia would be invested in a resident British commissioner. The front reportedly opposed proposals that the commissioner-designate, Lord Carver, have overall command of security forces.

Mr Nkomo, who is also president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), told the news conference that the Rhodesian Army had recruited an estimated 11,200 white mercenaries from the United States, Britain, France, Israel and Portugal.

He said, quoting Western sources, that South Africa had provided 4,500 mercenaries: 2,300 were from the United States; 2,000 from Britain; 1,800 from France and 600 commandos from Israel.

He added that these mercenaries and commandos were being paid by foreign countries and that most of them were concentrated along the Zambezi River on the border with neighboring Zambia and Mozambique.

In a reference to the Malta talks he said: "Our insistence is on the guarantee that such democracy will in fact be deposited in the hands of the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and that there will be a guarantee of the irreversibility of the process to independence.

"This and the security of the people of Zimbabwe during the period of transition to independence can only be provided while forces that have [words indistinct] independence and these [words indistinct] Patriotic Front liberation forces," he said. [passage indistinct]

Mr Nkomo added that leaders of the front were in touch with leaders of frontline states--Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, Botswana and Mozambique--and that they were briefed on the discussions that went on in Malta.

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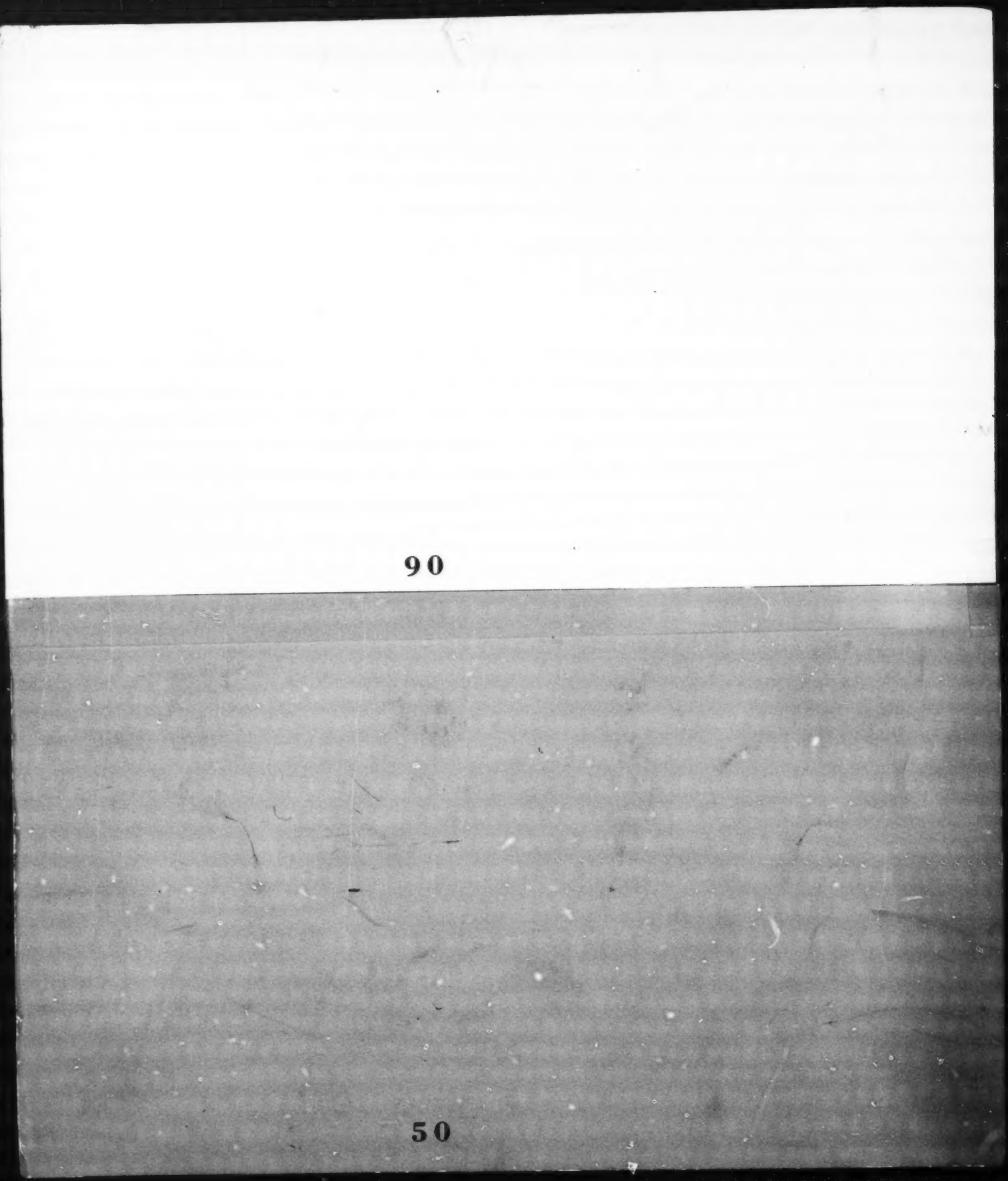
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